



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Yellow fever at the present time is confined almost entirely to Spanish troops, and is diminishing somewhat among them.

Mortuary report.—During the week ended January 14 there were 396 deaths in this city, 35 of which were caused by yellow fever, with approximately 100 new cases; 155 were caused by smallpox, with 1,400 new cases approximately; 14 were caused by enteric fever, 12 by so-called pernicious fever, 6 by paludal fever, 1 by bilious fever, 1 by diphtheria, 17 by dysentery, 25 by enteritis, 8 by pneumonia, and 40 by tuberculosis.

All of the 35 deaths from yellow fever during the week occurred among Spanish soldiers, and 3 of the deaths from smallpox, while the remaining 152 deaths from smallpox were among civilians.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. M. BURGESS, M. D.,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *January 9, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor of submitting the following report on the sanitary condition of Santiago de Cuba for the week ended Saturday, January 9:

Sixty-eight deaths have been reported for this period, of which 3 were from yellow fever, 1 from smallpox, 7 from tuberculosis, 2 from typhoid fever, 4 from remittent fever, 6 from pernicious fever, 2 from dysentery, 14 from diarrhea, 1 from pneumonia, and the rest from common diseases of noncontagious character. Several cases of smallpox have been lately reported, and as I informed you in a former report it is raging epidemically in all the surrounding villages. As no vaccination is practiced now, I am afraid it will break out again in Santiago, where concentration of country people is constantly going on, and where the number of new-born infants is considerable, especially among the colored population. Yellow fever still prevails, as also malarial fevers of severe type. Diarrhea, owing to improper nourishment, is also very common.

Respectfully,

H. S. CAMINERO, M. D.,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

INDIA.

Report on the bubonic plague.

BOMBAY, *December 17, 1896.*

SIR: The exodus of native population from the city still continues. Means of transportation are taxed to their utmost, and every third-class car on the railways is in use. It is estimated that about 6,000 per day have left the city this week; hundreds each day are unable to find room on trains and are left behind. General business is paralyzed. In some branches of business the bazaars have formally closed and the dealers are leaving the city.

Remarks on weekly mortality returns for week ended December 15, 1896.

Number of deaths from all causes for the week.....	1, 310
Number of deaths for corresponding week last year.....	492
Number of deaths for corresponding week in preceding five years.....	470
Number of deaths reported as due to bubonic fever.....	259
Number of deaths reported as due to bubonic fever, average per day.....	37

The population of this city, as per last census, was.....	821,764
It is estimated that there have left the city at least.....	250,000
Balance estimated present population.....	571,764
Mortality for corresponding week last year, based on present population, would have been	342
Hence increase in mortality this week (*) has been about.....	968
This is an average per day from plague of.....	138
The number of deaths from bubonic fever, officially reported, for the week is...	259
An average per day of.....	37
Actual excess per day, for the week, of deaths from plague above number officially reported about.....	101

S. COMFORT,
United States Consul.

MEXICO.

Mortality in Vera Cruz during 1896.

VERA CRUZ, MEXICO, *January 8, 1897.*

SIR: I beg to submit the following statistics relating to the mortality in the port of Vera Cruz during the year 1896:

Deaths from all causes during the year, 1,446, or 53½ per thousand if census of 1895 was correct, namely, 27,065, or about 48 per thousand if the estimated population of 30,000 is right.

There was not a death from yellow fever during the year, and but very few cases. There were 9 deaths from smallpox since September, and 306 from tuberculosis during the year. This shows that nearly one-fifth of the deaths are from that cause.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES SCHAEFER,
United States Consul.

SPAIN.

Report of births and deaths in Corunna during 1896.

The following report has been forwarded by the United States consul at Corunna, Spain, under date of January 4, 1897:

Births and deaths in Corunna, 1896.

Months.	Births.	Deaths.	Typhoid fever.	Small-pox.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.	Scarlet fever.
January	117	122	24	4	1			
February.....	102	105	11	5				
March.....	131	143	2	6				
April.....	111	109	2	11		1	1	
May.....	100	79		7	1		6	1
June.....	118	99	1	3	5		2	
July.....	85	102		3	4			
August.....	79	94		1	3			
September.....	109	102		4	5	3	3	
October.....	114	124		2	4	6	1	
November.....	128	140	1	1	2	18		
December.....	138	145	1			17	1	
Totals.....	1,132	1,364	42	47	25	45	14	1

* May be attributed to plague, as there is no other cause for increased mortality at this time.